



CRIMINAL JUSTICE TREND DATA FOOTNOTES

Tables 1 and 1A: Reported Crimes and Clearances (Pages 5 and 6)

Estimated crime data were provided by the Oakland Police Department for 1995. Most supplementary variables were not provided.

Table 2: Supplemental Detail for Selected Reported Crimes (Pages 7 and 8)

Estimated crime data were provided by the Oakland Police Department for 1995. Dollar values and most supplementary variables were not provided.

Tables 3A, 3B, and 3C: Felony Arrests (Pages 9-11)

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Tables 4A, 4B, and 4C: Misdemeanor Arrests (Pages 12-14)

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Disorderly conduct: The 1992 decrease can be attributed to a change in policy by the San Diego Police Department.

Status offenses: include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations. These offenses can only be committed or engaged in by a juvenile.

Table 5: Total Law Enforcement Dispositions (Page 15)

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Tables 6 and 6A: Dispositions of Adult Felony Arrests (Pages 16 and 17)

Final 2000 adult felony arrest disposition data were not available at the time this publication was printed.

Combined cases: Prior to 1992 data for this category were included in "complaints denied" and cannot be extracted. Combined cases are cases declined in favor of other counts/cases.

Court dispositions: In 1999, labels were changed from Superior and Lower Court to Court Disposition because of court unifications.

Other: includes no sentence given, sentences suspended, and sentences stayed.

The low counts for Sacramento County for the period 1995 through 1997 are attributed to problems with a new reporting system.

The San Francisco Police Department does not report law enforcement releases. All cases are turned over to the District Attorney's Office for such a determination.

After reviewing the 1993 through 1997 disposition data, the Santa Barbara County District Attorney responded with a letter expressing concerns about their data. For a copy of the letter, contact the CJSC's Special Requests Unit.

Table 7: Adult Probation (Page 18)

Total probation caseload: These data include adults on active probation as of December 31, 1991-2000. Diversion cases are not included.

In 1998, labels were changed from Superior Court and Lower Court to felony offense and misdemeanor offense because of court consolidations.

Counties that have consolidated their courts only report felony caseloads.

Mariposa County reported a negative count for the misdemeanor offense level of adult probation caseloads in the year 2000. The negative count is due to more probationers being removed from probation than being added for the year 2000.

Placed on probation: Corrections for Los Angeles County increased their previously published 1997 data.

For 1998, Solano County reported estimates for the number of placements.

Total probation actions: These data include adult probation actions during each year.

Other: includes transfers of jurisdiction from one county to another, deaths, sentences vacated, successful appeals, deportations, etc.

San Francisco County data is incomplete for 2000 due to programming problems.

Yolo County did not report data for 2000 due to programming problems.

Solano County did not report data for 1999.

The counts for Los Angeles County were corrected for 1997 and 1998 due to reporting problems.

Sierra County did not report data for 1998.

Table 8: Jail Profile Survey (Page 19)

The source for the average daily jail population data is the California Board of Corrections' (BOC) "Jail Profile Survey." The CJSC's previously published jail data may not be comparable due to the change in the data source.

Average Daily Population: the average daily number of inmates in county jails (daily totals are averaged across the month). The number includes inmates housed in single cells, double cells, dormitories (multiple occupancy cells), disabled housing, disciplinary segregation, and administrative segregation. The values reported are based upon each facility's "early morning" count.

Type I facility: a local detention facility used for detainment of persons for not more than 96 hours after booking, excluding holidays. Type I facilities may also detain persons on a court order, for their own safekeeping or sentence persons to a city jail as inmate workers. This facility may also house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail, provided such placement in the facility is made voluntarily by the inmate. As used in this section, the BOC defines an inmate worker as a person assigned to do designed tasks outside his/her cell or dormitory, pursuant to the written policy of the facility, for a minimum of four hours each day on a five-day scheduled work week.

Type II facility: a local detention facility for the detention of persons pending an arraignment, during a trial, or a sentence of commitment.

Type III facility: a local detention facility used only for persons convicted and sentenced.

Type IV facility: a local detention facility or portion of it designated for the housing of inmates eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.

Counts for Type I facilities are for the first quarter of each fiscal year (July through September). Due to changes in BOC's reporting, the 2000 data were not available in time for inclusion in this publication.

Type II, III, and IV facilities are reported from the third quarter of the 2000 fiscal year (July through September). Counts for 1991-1999 are for January through December. Data were not available for January through September 1995, therefore, the 1995 data was reported from the October through December quarterly report.

Counts may not add to the total due to projections and rounding of numbers made by the Board of Corrections.

Table 9: Criminal Justice Full-time Personnel (Page 20)

Total personnel: Counts of law enforcement personnel are obtained from a one-day survey taken on October 31. The prosecution, public defense, and probation department counts are taken on June 30. Department of Corrections and Youth Authority personnel are fiscal year counts obtained from the State of California's Governor's Budget.

Criminal justice personnel counts: The 1996 data collection survey forms were revised in an attempt to collect counts on the number of criminal justice personnel employed by prosecutors, public defenders, and probation departments, regardless of the funding source. Prior to 1996, counts excluded state and federally funded positions.

Inconsistencies in year-to-year data may be attributed to individual interpretations of personnel classifications.

Personnel in the Department of Justice and state regulatory agencies are not included.

Personnel for state agencies are shown only in the Statewide Criminal Justice Profile.

CA Hwy. Patrol: The California State Police merged with the California Highway Patrol in July 1995. For comparable trend data the counts for these two agencies were combined for 1991-1994.

Public Defense: Counts include counties that contract to use private attorneys who perform as public defenders.

Tehama County Public Defender did not report data for 2000.

Trial Courts: Due to court unification, personnel counts for superior, municipal, and justice courts have been combined.

Auxiliary: Counts include commissioners and referees.

Probation Dept.: The Alameda County Probation Department did not report data for 2000.

Table 10: Criminal Justice Expenditures (Page 21)

Expenditure data for 1999/00 were not available from the Controller of the State of California in time for inclusion in this publication.

San Francisco County expenditure data are reported separately by the City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller.

Expenditures include salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Building construction and capital expenditures are not included.

Expenditure data are based on a fiscal year.

Expenditures for state agencies are shown only in the Statewide Criminal Justice Profile.

Counties reporting a negative expenditure are shown as zero. Statewide expenditure totals reflect negative amounts.

Expenditure data for the Department of Justice and state regulatory agencies are not included.

Judicial Courts: Effective January 1998, all county courts converted to State Trial courts. The municipal and justice courts ceased to exist and became entities of superior courts.

Court-Related: Expenditure data for fiscal year 1998/99 were not available from the State Controller's Office for the "Constable and marshals" and "Court reporters and transcribers" categories.

Grand total: All amounts shown in this table have been rounded and are shown in thousands.

Notes:

- In January 1997, the Southern Pacific Railroad merged with the Union Pacific Railroad.
- In July 1995, the California State Police merged with the California Highway Patrol.
- Rates for California Crime Index crimes, larceny-theft and arson crimes, and arrests are not computed for populations which are less than 100,000.
- Rates may not add to subtotals or total because of rounding.
- Percents may not total 100.0 because of rounding.
- With the exception of clearance rates (Table 1A), percent distributions are not calculated when the total number upon which those percents are based is less than 50.
- See Data Characteristics and Known Limitations, located in the Appendix, for additional information.

2000 PROFILES (to Data Tables)

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